



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## The Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1950

## SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of the Council .. .. . T. H. TAYLOR, Esq., J P

Chairman of the Health Committee ... .. A. THOMPSON, Esq.

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### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

G. W. RHODES, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

A. ANDERSON, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

D. A. PATERSON, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert., R.S.I. Smoke  
I. Cert.

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time)

Clerks—

Miss R. ROBERTS (Part time)

Miss M. SHERWOOD (Part time)

# ANNUAL REPORT for 1950

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## To the Chairman and Members OF Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

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Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, which includes the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1950.

Infantile mortality, always above the average in this district, rose once more to a rate of over fifty, in contrast to the progressive fall for England and Wales. As will be seen from Section A of the Report, the increase was mainly due to deaths from prematurity, the rate for which in 1950 was 20.9 per thousand births, a figure exceeded only once in the past fifteen years.

Diphtheria, thanks to the common sense of most parents in having their children immunised, was again of historical interest only. However, let it be remembered that cases of diphtheria can and do occur, and that the disease is as lethal as ever to susceptible children.

Compared with England and Wales, our incidence of poliomyelitis was about average and, fortunately, none of the attacks proved fatal.

Many more houses are needed to satisfy the requirements of families who have never had a home of their own, and also to provide a decent house for those living in old property lacking proper amenities and incapable of repair. One hundred and seventy-four new houses were occupied during the year and there were sixty-eight relets. Of this total, thirty-nine new houses and seventeen relets were allocated to tenants from unfit houses.

Your Inspectors continued their efforts to secure the maintenance of all properties, but, particularly in the case of the older properties, their task is becoming more difficult owing to the increasing gap between rental revenue and costs of labour and materials.

Two-hundred-and-eighty-seven conversions were completed, leaving a balance of one-thousand, four hundred and sixty-two. It would not be unreasonable to fix a time limit of a few years for the completion of the programme.

The abolition of pail closets is only the first stage to raising housing standards to a reasonable level. There still remain many houses without hot water supply and bath, both of which are necessary, though neither is required by law. They are, however, included in the standards needed to qualify for an improvement grant under the Housing Act, 1949, and in many instances, they could be provided with the assistance allowed under that Act. Unfortunately, improvement grants are treated as building operations under licence, and so the cost must be defrayed within the amount allowed annually under building licence, and this is already insufficient for normal needs.

I must acknowledge the willing support available at all times from the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his colleagues, and from the clerical staff, who, you will note, are all, like me, part time. This is a mere financial formality and their work is very much whole time, and our combined efforts, as in the past, are directed by what we consider to be the interests of this district.

Your obedient Servant.

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H..

Medical Officer of Health.



Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

You will note that considerable time has been given this year again to the problem of conversions. A total of 287 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system on the voluntary basis with the £5 grant. This figure falls somewhat short of the number converted last year and also short of the target we had set, but I do feel that many owners are now finding it difficult to raise the capital for this work. Every effort will be made again to try and maintain the property owners' interest in this conversion scheme.

Housing has taken up a considerable amount of our time this year. Again we were faced with the problem of dealing with many houses which had reached an advanced stage of danger and dilapidation. Many of these were taken as Individually Unfit under the Housing Act and the tenants were rehoused. We have not hesitated to require demolition at an early date owing to the dangerous condition of many of the structures.

Stronger action was found to be required to get work done on many properties. Much of this work was done by Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act and details of the houses repaired are included in the report.

Public Cleansing was carried out during the year without any great difficulties. Bad weather, sickness and labour shortages created some disorganisation, but we managed to maintain our weekly collection except on odd occasions when we found ourselves two or three days in arrear. It is gratifying to note that we have now practically eliminated all the ashpits in the district. We have now sufficient transport and a well-equipped workshop doing our repairs and even complete reconditioning. Unfortunately, there is now ample evidence to prove that labour for refuse collection is going to be a serious problem. It is dirty and exacting work and with the wide choice of work available to-day for any man who wants employment it is only natural to find that many men now turn away from that offered by our department. Incentive bonus schemes may be the only answer to compete with the more attractive and lucrative sphere of private industry.

The supervision of food has again received careful attention. Regular visiting and sampling has been done and many improvements on food premises have been carried out. Personal contact with the manufacturer and food handlers has been our main aim and I am now forced to the conclusion that there is definite need for one specialist Inspector to devote the whole of his time to this matter in a district of this population.

I thank the members of the Council for their support and interest, Dr. McKean for his untiring encouragement, and the staff for their spirit and hard work.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I..

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

## SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	10.506
Population (estimated mid-year)	..	..	..	..	..	40,300
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	11,656
Rateable Value (31 March)	..	..	..	..	..	£182,559
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	..	..	..	..	..	£765

## Vital Statistics

	Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	635	359	276
Illegitimate	32	16	16
Still Births—Legitimate	13	7	6
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Deaths	447	225	222
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	..	..	13
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)—Legitimate	15.9		Total
Illegitimate	.8		16.7
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	..	..	19.1
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	..	..	20
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still)	..	..	0
Deaths from Maternal Causes	..	..	1
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—			
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	51
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	..	..	52
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	..	..	31
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—			
Cancer (all ages)	..	..	1.91
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	0.025
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	..	0.025
Chief Causes of Death		No. of Deaths	
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	..	..	116
Cancer	..	..	77
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	..	..	68
Bronchitis	..	..	44
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	13
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	12

### Births

There were approximately fifty fewer births than in 1949, giving the lowest birth-rate since 1939. The number of still births was the same as last year, but, occurring in a smaller number of births, the rate was proportionately increased.

The following table shows details of the mothers' Rh factor for notified births during the year:—

			Still Births	Live Births	Died under 1 year
Rh Positive	..	..	7	395	25
Rh Negative	..	..	2	87	3
Not Tested	..	..	5	169	6
Totals	..	..	14	651	34

### Premature Births

Notification of the birth weight of premature infants is still incomplete. It was recorded on the form in only two-thirds of the premature births—twenty-two out of thirty-one born at home, and twenty of thirty-one born in hospital. Information about the remainder was obtained from hospital discharge reports or by the health visitors.

The total premature birth-rate per thousand live births was the highest for some years. The table shows that the increase is due to the very high rate for extreme prematurity with birth weights under three pounds.

			Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
			Under 3-lbs.	3 to 5½-lbs. Total
1946	..	..	4	76 80
1947	..	..	4	84 88
1948	..	..	3	66 69
1949	..	..	3	85 88
1950	..	..	13	80 93

The average survival rate at one month for the years 1946 to 1950 inclusive, for infants 3-lbs. to 5½-lbs., was eighty per cent., and for infants under 3-lbs., ten per cent. For a survival period of one year, the latter rate fell to five per cent. In fact, only one premature infant of under three pounds at birth, survived for a year, in the past five years. This, of course, merely confirms the common experience that chances of survival are largely determined by the degree of prematurity as judged by the birth weight.

Factual knowledge of the causes and prevention of abortion, miscarriage, still birth and premature labour is scanty, but heredity and maternal nutrition are considered more important than environment.



Though the uptake of vitamins by expectant mothers has fallen steadily during the past few years, this is a national experience and failure to collect supplies cannot be put forward as a significant factor in our high premature rate. In any case, the relation between figures for the uptake of vitamins and the actual consumption of these dietary supplements is unknown. Mothers are advised of the importance of taking them by doctors and health visitors, and the great majority say they do so, but very few collect them from the clinics.

There was no evidence that employment in industry had any relation to the high rate.

The total number of premature births was sixty-two, twin infants accounting for thirteen of them. The survival rate was only 72% due to the relatively large number, nine, who were under three pounds at birth.

Six of the infants born at home were admitted to hospital where three survived.

	Born at Home	Born in Hospital	Total
Records of .. ..	31	31	62
Survived at the end of one month	24	23	47
DEATHS:—Within 24 hours ..	3	2	5
Within one month ..	4	6	10
Later than one month ..	0	1	1

The following table shows the details of Rh factor of the forty-four mothers whose blood was examined.

	Mothers	Births	Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive .. ..	37	40	33
Rh Negative .. ..	7	8	7

#### Deaths of Infants under One Year

Though the live births were less than in 1949, there were three more deaths under one year. Thus the infantile mortality rate rose to the highest level since 1945. Compared with the figure of thirty per thousand live births for England and Wales, and with the average for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire of thirty-six, our rate of fifty-one is very bad indeed. From the detailed analysis it will be seen that the increase this year is confined to deaths under one month. The chief factor in this neonatal death rate is prematurity, and, in 1950 it was the cause of two fifths of the total rate. Thirteen of the fourteen deaths attributed to prematurity occurred in the first three days of life.



In two instances, the family history reduced the chances of survival, one mother having had only three live births in five pregnancies and another, only one infant who survived more than twenty-four hours out of four live births.

Four twin pregnancies resulted in five premature deaths and the only death of an illegitimate infant was also due to prematurity.

One mother was a chronic bronchitis and five others had some abnormality during pregnancy, three, ante partum haemorrhage, and two, toxæmia, accompanied in one case by severe jaundice.

Three infants, also premature, died of other causes, one, of birth injury, another, who lived in a good home, of gastro enteritis, and the last, who was the second child of an Rh negative mother, of haemolytic disease.

Two other Rh negative mothers lost their infants, one from prematurity and the other from congenital heart disease.

Only one of the mothers whose infants died of prematurity lived in a very poor home and she had her confinement in hospital for that reason, and also because she had a severe toxæmia.

The rate for congenital malformation, another common cause of death in early infancy, was higher than in 1949.

Respiratory infections killed seven infants, and, in five instances, bad environment may have been a predisposing cause. Two of the infants would, in any case, have succumbed to congenital defects.

The only mother employed outside her home was an office cleaner. Her first conception, at the age of forty, resulted in a twin pregnancy, both infants dying of prematurity after delivery by Caesarean section.

Artificial feeding was the rule rather than the exception, but this was equally true of the infants who survived.

Registered cause of death.	No. of Deaths.		
	At home	In Hospital	Total.
(a) Under 14 days.			
Prematurity .. .. .	4	9	13
Congenital Malformation ..	0	1	1
Atelectasis .. .. .	1	0	1
Birth Injury .. .. .	0	1	1
Haemolytic Disease .. ..	0	1	1
Haemorrhagica neonatorum	0	1	1
Respiratory infection ..	0	1	1
	5	14	19
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic	2	9	11

(b) 14 days and over.

Prematurity	0	1	1
Congerital Malformation	1	1	2
Respiratory Infections	5	1	6
Alimentary Infection	1	0	1
Pericarditis	1	0	1
Meningitis	1	1	2
Volvulus	1	0	1
Whooping Cough	1	0	1
	11	4	15

Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic	7	5	12
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	5	3	8

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:—

	Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia
1936	11.2	8.0	20.9
1937	28.3	6.6	21.6
1938	16.5	7.5	7.5
1939	9.4	4.7	14.1
1940	20.4	4.7	12.5
1941	15.2	9.1	10.6
1942	14.0	12.6	15.4
1943	18.4	6.6	18.4
1944	17.5	11.6	10.5
1945	20.8	5.5	6.9
1946	14.5	6.6	9.2
1947	13.9	5.1	11.4
1948	11.1	8.4	9.9
1949	13.8	1.4	9.7
1950	20.9	4.5	10.5

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards.				Comparative Mortality.		
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton- in- Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.	Smaller Towns England & Wales
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58	55
1937	34	57	61	100	70	63	55
1938	49	38	62	60	51	46	51
1939	55	74	45	49	57	51	40
1940	47	71	33	71	58	60	54
1941	55	55	94	86	67	65	56
1942	68	69	75	50	66	51	46
1943	54	75	79	66	67	48	46
1944	55	76	103	50	68	50	44
1945	41	66	36	67	53	49	43
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42	37
1947	47	52	26	46	44	37	36
1948	62	40	50	24	45	43	32
1949	44	48	40	34	43	34	30
1950	67	58	36	34	51	36	29

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month.  
Under 1 month
Over 1 month.

1936	..	..	..	26	43
1937	..	..	..	27	43
1938	..	..	..	40	11
1939	..	..	..	31	26
1940	..	..	..	36	22
1941	..	..	..	37	30
1942	..	..	..	36	30
1943	..	..	..	38	29
1944	...	...	...	38	29
1945	..	..	..	32	21
1946	..	..	..	26	20
1947	..	..	..	26	18
1948	..	..	.	24	21
1949	..	..	..	24	19
1950	..	.	..	33	18

During 1950 the number of deaths under one month was 22 and over one month 12.

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies.

Age of Mother	Pregnancy						
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	10th
Under 20	.. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20—29 years	.. 6	5	2	4	1	1	0
30—39 years	.. 1	3	1	4	1	0	1
40 and over	.. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
	9	8	3	8	2	1	1

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:—

1936	..	..	..	..	..	60
1937	..	..	..	..	..	67
1938	..	..	..	..	..	66
1939	..	..	..	..	..	53
1940	..	..	..	..	..	83
1941	..	..	..	..	..	85
1942	..	..	..	..	..	65
1943	..	..	..	..	..	71
1944	..	...	..	..	..	58
1945	..	..	..	..	..	56
1946	..	..	..	..	..	55
1947	..	..	..	..	..	48
1948	..	..	..	..	..	47
1949	..	..	..	..	..	41
1950	..	..	..	..	..	51

#### Death from maternal causes

There was one death from pulmonary embolism eight days after confinement



					Rates per 1,000 Population.		
BIRTHS:—					England & Wales	Smaller Towns	Sutton-in- Ashfield
Live	..	..	..	..	15.8	16.7	16.7
Still	..	..	.	..	0.37	0.38	0.33
DEATHS:—							
All causes	..	..	..		11.6	11.6	13
Whooping Cough	..	..			0.01	0.01	0.025
Diphtheria	..	..	..		0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	..	..	..		0.10	0.10	0.025
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..			0.02	0.02	0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..			0.36	0.33	0.37
NOTIFICATIONS:—							
Scarlet Fever	..	...			1.50	1.61	0.79
Diphtheria	..	..			0.02	0.02	0.00
Typhoid Fever	..	..			0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	..	.			0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	..	..			0.17	0.16	0.10
Pneumonia	..	..			0.70	0.61	0.025
Meningococcal Infection	..				0.03	0.02	0.025
Measles	..	..			8.39	8.36	6.45
Whooping Cough	..	..			3.60	3.15	3.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)					0.13	0.11	0.12
(Non-paralytic)					0.05	0.06	0.025

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69.13	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	69.98	58	15.30	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51.21	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	57.29	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58.1	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	66.8	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.5	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.9	15.8	13.1	11.6

\*Crude

# ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics:—Extra Ante-Natal Sessions are arranged when necessary.

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation
<b>Sutton-in-Ashfield:</b> Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and 4th Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
<b>Huthwaite:</b> Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	1st Monday, of each month, 2—3 p.m.	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
<b>Skegby and Stanton Hill:</b> Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.



The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Services.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

					Mothers	Fathers	Infants	Referred from Kirkby Clinic.
Rh Positive	..	..	..	289	4	7	3	
Rh negative	..	..	..	78	0	3	0	

Hospital accommodation was found for 250 maternity cases—77 because of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Seven mothers required blood transfusion.

The Regional Blood Transfusion Unit held two sessions during the year, and a total of 232 donors attended. Thirteen new donors were enrolled but this is far short of the number needed.

**National Assistance Act, 1948**

No action was taken under Section 47.

## SECTION C.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLY

The quantity was still considered inadequate, and we await the Ministry of Health Inquiry on the proposed Joint Water Board.

Approximately 99% of the houses are supplied direct from the mains and 1% by standpipe.

**Rushley Supply**

Eighteen samples from the mains were examined bacteriologically and four chemically. All were satisfactory.

**Analyst's Report—**

Main supply deep wells Rushley. Water taken from tap at Waterworks, 2.30 p.m. 23rd May, 1950.

The sample contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	..	..	160.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.0040
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	65.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	65.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. (at 80°F from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
pH value	..	..	..	..	..	7.90
Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	clear and bright
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	none
Taste and Colour	..	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.200
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hours	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	..	absent in 200 mls.

At the time of sampling the water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

**Meden Valley Supply**

Sixteen samples from the mains were examined bacteriologically and four chemically. All were satisfactory.

**Closet Accommodation**

Number of visits re Conversions	..	..	..	..	2046
Conversions completed during year	..	..	..	..	287
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-50	..	..	..	..	1591
P.C.'s remaining	..	..	..	..	1462

(Including 57 in Teversal District where sewers are not available)

**Inspections in connection with:**

1. Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	1020
2. Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	95
3. Infectious Disease	..	...	..	..	..	86
4. Rodent Infestations	.	..	..	..	..	283
5. Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	52
6. Meat and Food Inspections:						
(a) Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	47
(b) Markets and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	240
(c) Cottager's Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	261
7. Milk and Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	236
8. Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	122
9. Public Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	1232
10. Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	116
11. Movable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	348
12. Water Supply and Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	131
13. Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	562
14. Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	46
15. Miscellaneous Complaints and General Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	691
16. Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	291
17. Miscellaneous Housing Act Visits	..	..	..	..	..	
(a) Revisits for Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	..	782
(b) Visits in connection with Re-Housing	..	..	..	..	..	371
(c) Others for Clearance Area procedure	..	..	..	..	..	263
18. Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	196
19. Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	16
20. Building Licences	..	..	..	..	..	103
21. Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	347



**Notices Served:**

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	631
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	124
Interviews	..	..	..	..	776
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1949					257
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1950					140
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1950					38
Informal Notices Complied	..	.		..	748

**Summary of Work Done:****(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).**

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	..	..			355
Dangerous structures remedied	..	..	..	..	9
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	..	..	..	..	36
Yards paved	..	..	..	..	23
Internal repairs	..	..	..	..	256
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	8
Sinks renewed	..	..	..	..	16
Washing Coppers provided	..	..	..	..	0
Washing Coppers renewed	..	..	..	..	6
Food Stores provided	..	..	..	..	0
Inside Water Supply provided	..	..	..	..	12
Defective ovens repaired	..	..	..	..	50
Defective floors repaired	..	..	..	..	35

**(b) General Work.**

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	..	..	..		114
New Ashbins Provided in lieu of Ashpits	..	..	..		30
Accumulations Removed	..	..	..	..	0
Rodent Infestations Abated	..	..	..	..	60
Complaints Unfounded	..	..	..	..	28
Reports to Surveyor	..	..	..	..	29
Complaints Received	..	..	..	..	1437
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	15
Dirty Premises Cleansed	..	..	..	..	18
Animal Nuisance Abated	..	..	..	..	5
Grease Traps Provided	..	..	..	..	0

**(c) Drainage.**

No. of Premises Visited	..	..	..	..	415
Blocked Drains Cleansed	..	..	..	..	173
New Drains Tested and Passed	..	..	..	..	487
Defective Drains Found	..	..	..	..	31
Defective Drains Repaired	..	..	..	..	30
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	..	..	..	..	20
Cesspools Abolished	..	..	..	..	0
Cesspools Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	2

### Smoke Abatement.

Regular observations have been carried out and several warnings issued. Marked improvement has been made as a result of informal action.

### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a) Council Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	4
Council Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	4
(b) Private Houses found Infested	..	..	..	..	6
Private Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	6
Premises Disinfested for other Vermin	..	..	..	..	62

### Schools

Representations have again been made to the County Education Authorities in relation to the unsatisfactory closet accommodation at the Teveral School. It is reported that allowance for this work has been included in the current estimates.

### Public Baths

Ten samples were examined chemically and bacteriologically and all were satisfactory.

Analyst's Report on Sample of Water taken 8th June, 1950.

The sample contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	570.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	156.20
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	3.80
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.9096
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.1920
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	45.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	150.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 30°F. from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	0.840
pH Value	..	..	..	..	6.90
Appearance	..	..	..	..	clear and bright
Odour	..	..	..	..	chlorinous
Taste and Colour	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	1.40
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0.
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0.
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0.
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	absent in 200 mls.

At the time of sampling this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

## Refuse and Salvage Collection

The following statistics give some indication of the refuse collected and disposed of during the year—

Weekly collection made from 12,278 premises.

Workmen—Foreman, six drivers, seventeen labourers

Vehicles—Six Karriers, 7 cubic yard capacity.

Test weighings made during the year reveal that approximately 240-tons of refuse are collected and disposed of weekly, making a yearly total of 12,480 tons.

Disposal is entirely by controlled tipping. Following some successful land reclamation, the Council have received a number of applications from private owners of waste quarry land to undertake the filling in and development of these areas.

Household salvage is collected with the refuse. A separate vehicle with driver and labourer collects salvage from shops and factories.

The following salvaged materials were sold during the year—

			Tons	Cwts.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	382	8	2,086	6	3
Rags	..	..	5	9	89	17	6
Bones	..	..	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	5	5
Tins and Metal	..	..	35	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	4	8
Cullet, Jars and Bottles	..	..	36	5	21	4	4
			463	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,300	18	2

## Waste Food

One vehicle, driver and labourer, collects waste food from 300 communal bins, five Service Camps, schools, hospitals and factory canteens. This is steam cooked and resold. There is a ready market at all times. During the year the total sold was 374-tons 6-cwts. value £1,871 10s.



## SECTION D

## HOUSING

The Housing Superintendent and Housing Architect have supplied the following details of housing progress:—

**Housing Superintendent's Report:—**

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/50:—

		Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	..	1423	222	40	136	1821
Skegby Area	..	506	50	44	52	652
Huthwaite Area	..	280	56	-	48	384
		—	—	—	—	—
		2209	328	84	236	2857
		—	—	—	—	—
31/12/49	..	2069	298	84	232	2683
31/12/48	..	1958	286	84	196	2524
31/12/47	..	1804	262		136	2202
31/12/46	..	1752	262		16	2030
31/12/45	..	1752	262		0	2014

Number of Applications held at 31/12/50.

		Outside U.D.C.	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
10 children	..	0	0	0	1	1
9 children	..	0	0	1	0	1
8 children	..	0	0	0	1	1
7 children	..	0	1	2	4	7
6 children	..	0	7	1	5	13
5 children	..	0	10	2	5	17
4 children	..	3	21	10	6	40
3 children	..	13	39	16	14	82
2 children	..	18	147	52	44	261
1 child	..	43	422	131	89	685
0 children	..	53	378	122	63	616
Applicants for Bungalows	..	10	206	47	66	329
		—	—	—	—	—
		140	1231	384	298	2053
		—	—	—	—	—
31/12/49		96	1176	326	306	1904
31/12/48		132	1043	287	262	1724
31/12/47			1013	325	229	1567
31/12/46			944	224	176	1344
31/12/45			670	119	85	874

The applications, except for bungalows, are in respect of people living in rooms.

Lettings during 1950 were:—

	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom houses .. .. .	6	20	52	78
New 2 bedroom houses .. .. .	32	30	0	62
New 2 bedroom flats .. .. .	0	0	2	2
New 1 bedroom flats .. .. .	0	0	2	2
New 2 bedroom bungalows .. ..	0	10	20	30
Relets—Houses .. .. .	10	9	5	24
Bungalows .. .. .	20	6	2	28
Flats .. .. .	10	6	0	16
	78	81	83	242
Lettings during 1949 .. .. .	74	45	91	210
Lettings during 1948 .. .. .	145	140	83	358

Thirty-nine new houses and seventeen relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

G. H. SLACK,

Housing Superintendent.

### Housing Architects' Report

Post War Housing position at 31/12/50.

1. Schemes completed.		To House
Hardwick Lane, Extension No. 7	Families	114
Alfreton Road, Extension No. 2	Families	104
Healdswood (Skegby) Ext. No. 2	Families	106
Huthwaite (Station Road)	Families	70
Green's Fields (Skegby)	Families	92
Charles Street	Families	89
Bungalows, Lime Street Area	Aged Couples	24
Huthwaite (Station Road) Ext.	Families	32
Huthwaite (Columbia Street)	Families	82
	Aged Couples	32
Forest Road, Skegby	Families	50
	Aged Couples	10

## 2. Schemes in Progress.

## (a) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme Extension 8.

5 prs. Type "RA," 2 BR.	=	10 Dwellings	Occupied
6 prs. Type "RB," 2 BR.	=	12 Dwellings	
17 prs. Type "S," 2 BR	=	34 Dwellings	
15 prs. Type "T," 2 BR.	=	30 Dwellings	

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To House—86 Families      32

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## (b) Mansfield Road (Sutton-in-Ashfield) No. 1.

1 pr. Houses and Shops, "MR 1"	=	2 Dwellings
4 prs. Type "MR 2," 3 BR.	=	8 Dwellings
4 prs. Type "MR 3," 4 3 BR.		
and 4 4 BR.	=	8 Dwellings

---

To House—18 Families

---

## (c) Eastfield Side, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

1 pr. Houses and Shops, "ES 1,"	=	2 Dwellings
3-Block, Type "ES 2," 1 3 BR and		
2 4 BR	=	3 Dwellings
4 prs. Type "MR 2," 3 BR.	=	8 Dwellings

---

To House—13 Families

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## (d) Springwell Street and Cross Lane, Huthwaite.

3 prs. Type "T," 2 BR	=	6 Dwellings
4 prs. Types "M & N," 3 BR.	=	8 Dwellings

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To House—14 Families

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## (e) Mansfield Road (Sutton-in-Ashfield) No. 2.

13 prs. "MR 2," 3 BR	=	26 Dwellings
6 prs. "MR 3," 3-4 BR.	=	12 Dwellings
24 prs. "MR 5," 2 BR.	=	48 Dwellings
13 prs. "MR 7," 2 BR.	=	26 Dwellings
6 prs. "MR 8," 3 BR.	=	12 Dwellings
6 3—Blocks, "MR 9," 4-3-4 BR.	=	18 Dwellings
13 prs. "MR 11," 2 BR Bung.	=	26 Dwellings

---

To House—142 Families  
and      26 Aged Couples

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168

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## 3. Schemes in course of preparation.

## (a) Mansfield Road (Sutton-in-Ashfield) No. 3.

## (b) West End and Willowbridge Lane.

## (c) Carsic Lane Neighbourhood Unit.

G. WARNER,

Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

No effective action was taken to provide houses for the larger families living in unfit or overcrowded conditions.

In addition to the 174 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 21 houses were built by private contractors.

**1—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—**

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. ..	1020
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1669
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	.. ..	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	0
(3)		Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. ..	58
(4)		Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. ..	962

**2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—**

Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	.. ..	748
---	-------	-----

**3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year:—****(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.**

(1)	Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	.. ..	0
(2)	Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	.. ..	0
(a)	By Owners	.. ..	0
(b)	By Local Authority in Default	.. ..	0

**(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—**

(1)	Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.. ..	124
(2)	Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	.. ..	108
(a)	By Owners	.. ..	107
(b)	By Local Authority in Default	.. ..	1

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 .. 58

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 .. 1

**4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding**

Several cases of overcrowding have been reported during the year and will be considered as and when new four-bedroomed houses are completed. The full extent of overcrowding cannot be determined until a complete survey of the district is carried out. It is hoped to make a start on this survey in the near future.



## 5. Clearance Area Procedure

### Re-Housing

No. of Families Rehoused	..	..	..	..	..	56
No. of Persons Re-housed	..	..	..	..	..	244
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	16
Houses demolished since Slum Clearance commenced	..	..	..	..	..	1015

### Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

The Carsic Lane caravan site has given some cause for anxiety this year. There has been marked deterioration caused by the unsatisfactory type of travellers who stay only for short periods. The Council need this area for building purposes and the caravan site will then be closed down permanently.

## Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

### 1. Inspections

#### Part 1

Premises	Number on Register	Inspection tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	3	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	101	92	10	0

### 2. Cases in which defects were found

	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	6	6
Sanitary Conveniences—		
(a) Insufficient	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4

### Part VIII

There were 212 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.

## SECTION E

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## (a) Milk Supply:—

No. of Dairies on Register 31.12.50	..	..	..	..	15
No. of Distributors 31.12.50	..	..	..	..	67
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31.12.50	..	..	..	..	41
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31.12.50	..	..	..	..	43
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31.12.50	..	..	..	..	47
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31.12.50	..	..	..	..	6
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31.12.50	..	..	..	..	6
No. of visits to Dairies	..	..	..	..	52
New Dairies erected	..	..	..	..	1
Dairies modernised	..	..	..	..	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	..	..	..	..	8

Every effort is made to persuade distributors to deliver only bottled milk and during the year eleven more ceased to distribute milk by can and dipper. Twenty-three distributors now deal in bottled milk only.

## Milk Samples Taken

T.T.	T.T.			Non	
Pasteurised	Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Designated	Total
15	5	30	16	6	72

Four samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and were all negative.

All samples of milk were satisfactory.

## (b) Meat and Other Foods.

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	30
Licensed	..	..	..	..	0
No. of Butchers using above	..	..	..	..	45
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughtermen's Licences	..	..	..	..	62
No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	22

## Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned

## At Butchers' Shops and Depot

Imported—Corned Beef, 156 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb; Boneless Beef, 1160lbs; Boneless Mutton, 710lbs.; Corned Mutton,  $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; Frozen Beef, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Pigs Heads and Tongues, 37lbs.

Home Killed Beef—138 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs,

### At Retail Shops

Eggs, 332; Tinned Milk, 54; Dried Milk 112lbs.; Jam, 8lbs.; Honey, 2lbs.; Marmalade, 22lbs.; Cereals, 3½lbs.; Currants, 40lbs.; Fish 251½lbs.; Figs, 11lbs.; Ham, 36¼lbs.; Tinned tomato juice, 29¾lbs.; Tinned tomatoes, 288¾lbs.; Tinned Peas, 13¾lbs.; Tinned Soup, 25lbs.; Tinned Fish, 30¾lbs.; Tinned Fruit, 173¼lbs.; Tinned meat, 183¼lbs.; Tinned vegetables, 40¼lbs.; Xmas puddings, 8lbs.; Frozen Rabbits, 224lbs.; Sausages, 45lbs.; Miscellaneous, 43lbs.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

All animals intended for sale are now slaughtered and inspected at Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses outside the district.

	Pigs (Not for Sale)
	Not known
Number killed .. .. .	
Number inspected .. .. .	261
All diseases except Tuberculosis:	
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. .. .	1.9%
Tuberculosis only:	
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.3%

Particulars of Organs surrendered:—TUBERCULOSIS: 5 Mesenteries, 8 Heads, 3 Plucks. OTHER CONDITIONS: 1 Pluck, 2 Livers, 2 Kidneys, 1 Spleen.

### Food and Drugs

The usual reports from the County Council have been received, but do not call for any special comment.

Byelaws were made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The inspectors discussed with food distributors the requirements of the byelaws and explained the necessity for them, and advised when necessary on methods appropriate to particular foodstuffs.

### Ice Cream

Total	Grading on Methylene Blue Test			
Samples	I	II	III	IV
75	34	26	10	5

In all cases of unsatisfactory samples (Grades III and IV) careful checks were made of the premises concerned and help and advice given.

### Food Poisoning Outbreaks

None occurred.

### Clean Food Campaigns

No lectures, exhibitions or special propaganda schemes were held during the year.

## SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER  
DISEASES

## Scarlet Fever

The thirty-one cases occurred sporadically throughout the year and the incidence was the lowest for many years. The disease was mild and all cases recovered. Ten were treated in hospital.

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
8	16	4	3	31

Age and sex distribution is shown below:—

Age Groups:				Males	Females
1—2 years	..	..	..	0	1
3—4 years	..	..	..	6	2
5—9 years	..	..	..	11	8
10—14 years	..	..	..	1	1
15—24 years	..	..	..	0	1
				—	—
				18	13
				—	—

## Diphtheria

Once again no case of diphtheria was notified. Three immunised children were admitted to hospital with sore throats of doubtful origin. All were negative for diphtheria, the final diagnosis being tonsillitis, Vincent's Angina and glandular fever respectively.



The following table shows the incidence of proved cases of diphtheria for the past sixteen years:—

	Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation) ..	284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation) .. ..	55	4
1942—1950 (inclusive) .. .. .	26	2

### Prophylaxis

Completed Treatment during 1950:—

	Under 5's	School Children	Total	Third Injections
Scheme	581	67	648	611
Privately	17	16	33	11
Totals	598	83	681	622

Immunised Children at 31st December 1950:—

Under one year .. .. .	52
Infants 1—4 years (incl.), .. ..	2,423
School Children 5—14 years (incl.), ..	5,890

### %Level of Immunisation

	31/12/50	31/12/49
Infants, 1—4 years (incl.) .. ..	85%	85%
School Children, 5—14 years (incl.) ..	96%	95%

### Age Groups

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented, but failed to bring infants to clinic
Children born 1945 ..	91%	2%	13=2%
Children born 1946 ..	85%	1%	46=6%
Children born 1947 ..	88%	—	59=8%
Children born 1948 ..	86%	—	44=7%
Children born 1949 ..	80%	3%	63=9%

Third injections given about School Age:—

The Total Number of children, immunised in infancy, who have now had third injections, is 4,551.

Not included in the statistics are four children, aged 7—12 years, who had been given third injections at the proper time under our scheme. They were given a further injection privately at the direct request of the Local Health Authority. Steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of this undesirable practice

### Acute Poliomyelitis

Eight notifications, all suspected paralytic cases, were received. After investigation, one was confirmed as non-paralytic, and six as paralytic. However, one of the latter, a man 48 years of age, who was not, in my opinion, a case of poliomyelitis, was subsequently admitted to the General Hospital Nottingham, where he died of a cerebral tumour. No mention of poliomyelitis was made on the death certificate. Thus the final figures were non-paralytic one, paralytic five.

	Notified	Sex	Age	Prodromal illness	Region affected	Occupation
Case 1.—18th. Aug.		M.	37	Lassitude.	Right side face, tongue, larynx	Hosiery
Case 2.—18th Aug.		M.	18	Abdomen and shoulder pains	Left shoulder.	Hosiery
Case 3.—19th Aug.		M.	17	Febrile illness Generalised pain.	Right shoulder	Railway Porter.
Case 4.—31st Aug.		F.	19	Headache and general malaise	Both legs Left arm.	Box Factory
Case 5.—3rd Oct.		F.	19	Pain, left heel Headache	Left thigh	Typist
Case 6.—6th Nov.		F.	1yr. 4 mths.	Febrile illness	Non-paralytic	

No direct evidence of contact between the cases was found. The infant was a potential, though very indirect, contact of case 4, but did not develop any illness until some time after this case had been admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

Case 5 had a friend, in another district, who had had acute poliomyelitis fifteen years before, and whose brother had developed acute poliomyelitis on September 15th.

Two of the cases occurred immediately on return from a holiday outside the district.

The only possible significant illness in another member of the household was in Case 6, where the father had been off work with "influenza" from October 13th to 27th.

None of the cases had any relation to immunisation. Cases 2, 3 and 5 were immunised in 1941, and case 6 (non-paralytic) in April and May, 1950. The injections were given into the arm.

Hospital	Case 1.	Nottingham General.
Treatment.	Case 2.	Mansfield General (Out-patients)
	Case 3.	Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.
	Case 4.	-do- -do-
	Case 5.	Mansfield General (Out-patients)
	Case 6.	Forest Isolation Hospital.

All cases recovered and were progressing well by the end of the year.

### Smallpox

#### Prophylaxis

Age when treated	Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
	Clinics	Privately	Clinics	Privately
Under 1 year	138	14		
Age 1 to 4 years	11	2		
Age 5 to 14 years	5	6	0	1
15 years and over	6	8	19	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	160	30	19	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

A special session was arranged for thirty adults who wished to be vaccinated before visiting Glasgow in April.

### Measles

All but four of the two hundred and sixty notifications were received between July and December. One child was admitted to the Forest Hospital. All cases recovered.

The distribution in Wards, age and sex incidence are shown below:—

	East 49	West 37	Huthwaite 6	Skegby 168	Total 260
Age Groups:			Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	..		5	7	12
1—2 years	..		36	28	64
3—4 years	..		55	27	82
5—9 years	..		47	53	100
10—14 years	..		1	1	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			144	116	260
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Whooping Cough

One hundred and forty-one notifications were received—the majority between May and October. One infant, age five months died. Four children were admitted to hospital.

The distribution in Wards and age groups are shown below:—

	East 65	West 37	Huthwaite 12	Skegby 27	
Age Groups			Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year			6	10	16
1—2 years			22	18	40
3—4 years			11	19	30
5—9 years			26	25	51
10—14 years			0	2	2
25 years and over			1	1	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			66	75	141
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Prophylaxis

Two hundred and thirty-five infants were brought to the clinics for prophylactic injections, and two hundred and twelve had completed the course of three injections by the end of the year.

The vaccine is given only to infants when parents specially request it. Of the 141 cases of whooping cough notified, five had completed a course of injections in 1950, and two others, not notified, were said to have had whooping cough.

## Erysipelas

Four cases were notified, all 45 years of age or over. They were treated at home and recovered.

## Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis

One infant, age 7 months, was admitted to the Nottingham Children's Hospital and was successfully treated.

## Pneumonia

The incidence, according to notifications received, was one case.

## Dysentery

One adult was admitted to the Forest Hospital and retained for six days.

## Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
5-15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15-25	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-35	4	4	1	1	2	4	0	0
35-45	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
45-55	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55-65	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	14	11	2	2	7	5	1	1
Registrar-General's Figures					7	5	2	1



The total number of notifications was again lower than the ten year average and the relatively few female cases occurred almost entirely in the 15—35 age group. Two men and two women died within a year of notification:

There was nothing significant in the occupation of notified cases. Three men were miners, two labourers and two clerks. The others were all in different types of work. Six of the women were housewives and two were hosiery workers.

One of the new notifications was in respect of a woman who had been removed from the register as “recovered” and had a negative X Ray in 1949. A year later the disease was again found to be active. Two of the fatal cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were young adults in the same family.

The fatal cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in infants. The mother of one had died of pulmonary tuberculosis two months previously. The causes of death were miliary tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis.

On Register	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/50 ..	136	42	150	38	366
31/12/49 ..	129	43	147	37	356

Four cases were removed from the Register having been notified as recovered.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1950

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.													Total cases notified in—					
	Age Groups.													East Ward	West Ward	Huthwaite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases removed to Hosp.	Deaths
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over						
Scarlet Fever	..	31	0	0	1	3	5	19	2	1	0	0	0	8	16	4	3	10	0
Diphtheria	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	0
Meningococcal Infection		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pneumonia	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas	..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Dysentery		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Measles		260	12	22	42	44	38	100	2	0	0	0	0	49	37	6	168	1	0
Whooping Cough		141	16	12	28	18	12	51	2	0	1	1	0	65	37	12	27	4	1



